

**SPLENDID (?) ISOLATION**—Burgeoning super-highways in a village near Koblenz, West Germany, have left this home surrounded by ramps and interchanges. It is reportedly still occupied by an apparently steel-nerved (or deaf) family.

With Brezhnev, EEC and Ford

## Giscard Prepares for 3 Summit Meetings

(Continued from Page 1)

to reach agreement on how to wind up the European Security Conference in Geneva. The Russians would like to cap that tedious two-year negotiation with a 35-nation summit meeting next year, but France so far has resisted.

The French believe, however, that Soviet diplomacy has become more supple. They see that in progress made in recent weeks in Geneva and in the Vladivostok agreement. The French believe the Vladivostok accord was the first time the Russians ever have accepted the principle of "equality" rather than superiority in a negotiation and that there is reason to believe they will continue to show flexibility in other negotiations, such as at Geneva and the armed-forces reduction talks in Vienna.

### Soviet State in Détente

The French feel the Soviet Union has a stake in détente, and is also extremely sensitive to problems in the Western world. Soviet restraint in several sensitive Western areas has been noted here, including Portugal, Cyprus and Italy. It appears natural to Paris that Moscow would be concerned about an economic crisis in the West at the very time it is seeking greater economic cooperation with the West.

The French look on Mr. Brezhnev's visit as an effort to satisfy his curiosity. The trip had not been scheduled, and the Russians had wanted Mr. Giscard d'Estaing to come to Moscow. Mr. Brezhnev will be looking to see what new elements Mr. Giscard d'Estaing brings to French foreign policy, especially regarding French independence, which often is as irritating to Moscow as to Washington.

The French look on next week's EEC summit meeting as the last one of its kind. Henceforth, EEC leaders will meet periodically and informally to make policy, with no references to summits. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing believes that next week's meeting will be a modest success and points out that there has been an evolution in French policy: France now supports direct election to the European Parliament, and will propose a date, and it wants

### 25 Alleged Agitators Are Seized in Spain

BARCELONA, Dec. 4 (UPI)—Police arrested 25 alleged Communist strike agitators in the Barcelona region, the national news agency said today.

The detained were identified as alleged members of the Unified Socialist party of Catalonia, a Communist group. Those arrested were said to be suspected of having distributed leaflets calling for a general strike in the Catalonia region last Thursday. Strikes are outlawed in Spain.

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limitations put on the right of veto in the Council of Ministers of the European Communities.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing thinks that a compromise can be found to keep Britain in the community, but he believes that the word "renegotiation," which the British have used, is too strong.

### Schmidt Plans Wide Discussions In U.S. With Ford

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (Reuters)—West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt arrives here today for talks with President Ford and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger about worldwide inflation, recession and the high price of oil.

White House officials and West German diplomats here both said the two leaders had no bilateral problems to discuss and would concentrate on the economic issues facing the world.

Mr. Schmidt's official business with the President will begin tomorrow morning, when two hours of talks are scheduled.

In an interview published here this week, the Chancellor said he would discuss "the old problem of inflation, the not-so-old problems that have arisen in the wake of the oil price explosion, the shift in the terms of trade, the enormous change in the balance of payments situation all over the globe and increasing unemployment in a number of countries."

Mr. Schmidt added that he favored a conference about oil prices with consumer countries—both industrialized and developing—on one side and producers on the other.

### 300 Soviet Jews In W. Berlin Must Return to Israel

BERLIN, Dec. 4 (UPI)—The West Berlin Senate ruled yesterday that more than 300 Soviet Jews who came to this city on Israeli documents do not qualify for permanent residence permits and will have to return to Israel.

West Berlin spokesman Gunter Struve said, "The Senate is deeply disturbed that many Jewish immigrants from Eastern Europe do not want to remain in Israel."

"The Berlin Senate took the decision with the full agreement of the Jewish community."

He said 546 Jews have settled in West Germany since August, 1973. Most of them came from the Soviet Union after spending some time in Israel. They remained in the divided city on Israeli documents and temporary residence permits.

"After an extensive interpretation of the regulations, 200 of them were granted German nationality," Mr. Struve said, but the rest will have to return to Israel.

### ORTF Newsmen Suspend Strike

PARIS, Dec. 4 (Reuters)—Journalists at the French state television and radio network, ORTF, voted today to suspend until next Monday the walkout which has intermittently disrupted programs last week.

The journalists, who are protesting against layoffs of more than 200 of their group scheduled in the reorganization of the network, will resume normal working tomorrow.

Since the end of last week news programs have been reduced to the minimum required by law when journalists are on strike.

## Saudis Say They Bought French Arms

\$870-Million Deal Includes Missiles

RIYADH, Dec. 4 (UPI)—Saudi Arabia has concluded an \$870-million arms deal with France and is confident of getting sophisticated weapons from the United States "with no strings attached," the Saudi government announced yesterday.

Defense Minister Prince Sultan Ben Abdul Aziz spoke to newsmen at the Saudi oil port of Dammam, where he attended graduation ceremonies for Saudi Air Force cadets.

Prince Sultan also confirmed that Saudi Arabia aims to establish 100-per-cent control of Aramco, the American oil company that handles most of Saudi Arabia's oil production. But he said, it "may be a few months" before this can be achieved.

The defense minister said that a deal he recently signed with a French delegation provided for arms purchases from France worth 4 billion francs (\$870 million). He said that the main purpose of the deal would be to strengthen Saudi Arabia's armored divisions.

Prince Sultan said that the deal included the purchase of sophisticated missiles and that Saudi Arabia would pay in cash. He added that French armament factories already have started work on the contract, which is scheduled to be completed within four years.

The prince also said that a delegation of Saudi military technicians, headed by the deputy defense minister, Prince Turki Ben Abdul Aziz, is currently in the United States to choose the type of weapons that Saudi Arabia wants from the United States.

He said that the United States "has agreed to provide us with our needs in sophisticated weapons with no strings attached." He added that "all we own is at the disposal of the Arab nation and will be in the battle against the common enemy [Israel]."

In reply to questions about the reasons for the Saudi arms buildup, Prince Sultan said the Persian Gulf should be kept out of international spheres of influence and alliances. He said that Iran, which is also engaged in an arms buildup, is not a source of danger to the Gulf, but rather "a Moslem and brotherly state."

On Saudi plans for a takeover of Aramco, of which Riyadh now owns 60 per cent, the defense minister said: "Our direction now is toward 100 per cent ownership, but the time needed for this may be a few months."

## 3 Presidents In Africa Meet

(Continued from Page 1)

to Tanzania for talks with President Nyerere before being taken back to Rhodesia, the sources said.

Observers in Salisbury believe the latest round of meetings was called so all three African nationalists from Rhodesia could be present.

Zambia has made no official statement on last month's meetings but an independent newspaper, the Times of Zambia, today published a front-page story on the talks. The Rhodesian statement confirmed that "two detained African leaders" had been released briefly for a "meeting" in Lusaka.

**S. African Press Reports**  
JOHANNESBURG, Dec. 4 (AP)—A widely reported view in the South African press is that the first step toward a Rhodesian settlement may be taken in Lusaka by the weekend.

The Johannesburg Star reported such a settlement could pave the way for the following six-point program:

- An internal Rhodesian settlement.
- A subsequent British-Rhodesian settlement.
- An end to African guerrilla attacks against Rhodesia.
- The withdrawal of South African police from Rhodesia.
- A new political deal in Namibia (South-West Africa).
- The chance of more normalized relations between South Africa and black states, with improvement of South Africa's position at the United Nations.

The Star said Rhodesian Prime Minister Smith has apparently left Salisbury and his whereabouts are unknown.

Meanwhile, a speech last night by the South African Police Minister, Jimmy Kruger, has attracted some attention. In an address in his constituency, he said that though South African police would continue their role of supporting Rhodesian forces in their campaign against infiltrators, he hoped it would soon be no longer necessary.

### Korean Talks Arranged

SEOUL, Dec. 4 (AP)—South Korea today announced its acceptance of North Korea's proposal that the two meet in Panmunjom Jan. 8 for another effort to resume their direct political talks aimed at détente.



**MEETING NEWSMEN**—French philosopher Jean-Paul Sartre in Stuttgart after visiting jailed terrorist Andreas Baader. With him is former student leader Daniel Cohn-Bendit.

Seeks Panel to Defend Terrorists

## Sartre Claims Germans Torturing Baader

STUTTGART, Dec. 4 (UPI)—French philosopher Jean-Paul Sartre today accused West German authorities of torturing the accused terrorist, Andreas Baader, and called for an international committee to defend imprisoned members of the anarchist group.

After visiting Baader in Stammheim prison for an hour, Mr. Sartre told a news conference that inmates were held in cells in which they could hear nothing but their jailers' footsteps three times a day. He described the action as "torture aimed at leading to psychological disturbances."

"What interests me most of all are the motives of the group, its hopes, its actions, in general their political understanding," Mr. Sartre said.

The federal prosecutor general, Siegfried Buback, banned the visit earlier, but his decision was overruled by the state supreme court.

**Actions Called Necessary**  
Mr. Sartre described the activities of the Baader group as "necessary to achieve a new organization of the masses."

"I do not consider Baader's political position as scandalous," Mr. Sartre said.

Baader and Ulrich Meinhof are the self-proclaimed leaders of the Red Army Faction, an anarchist band whose purported goal is the destruction of the establishment.

The police have accused Baader, Meinhof and their followers of murders, bank robberies and bombings.

Meinhof was sentenced to eight years in jail last week on charges of conspiracy to murder. She and a group of followers have been on a hunger strike since mid-September, protesting that they are not common criminals but political prisoners.

One of the strikers died in his prison cell, and one day later

## Pierre Graber Named by Swiss As '75 President

BERN, Dec. 4 (AP)—Foreign Minister Pierre Graber was elected Swiss President for 1975 in a joint session of the two houses of parliament today.

Mr. Graber was chosen with 187 of a total of 223 votes, but the election was a mere formality under the Swiss system of annual rotation of the presidency among the seven members of the collective cabinet, the Federal Council.

Vice-President for the current year, Mr. Graber was automatically in line for the presidency. In a second vote the Federal Assembly elected Defense Minister Rudolf Gnani Vice-President for 1975 which makes him eligible for the presidency in 1976.

The Federal Assembly also elected Mrs. Margrit Egger-Guggenberger, a 41-year-old teacher at the Saint Gall Academy for Economic and Social Sciences, as the first woman member of the Federal Tribunal, Switzerland's highest court, composed of 28 judges.

### Argentine Terrorists Murder Factory Boss

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 4 (AP)—A terrorist gang broke into a suburban factory today and killed the personnel manager, accusing him of "dictatorial practices" with workers.

The victim was identified as Ramon Samanigo, an executive of Cantabrica, a firm associated with the West German Otto Deutz Co., which makes tractors and trucks.

### Filipinos Surrender

MANILA, Dec. 4 (AP)—The Defense Department announced today the surrender of 1,032 members and supporters of the outlawed New People's Army, including 15 commanders, operating on western Samar Island, 350 miles southwest of Manila.

West Berlin's Chief Justice Guenter von Drenckmann, 64, was murdered in what the police said was direct retaliation by the terrorists.

### Jailed for Robbery

Baader had been recaptured by the police after members of the band freed him from jail in 1972 while he was serving a term for bank robbery.

"Baader has tried to create a new society. He has tried to turn

principles into deeds," Mr. Sartre said.

He said Baader told him the anarchist group seeks to cause a civil war, which it feels is necessary in West Germany at the present time.

Mr. Sartre added that intellectuals "whose politics and morals are above reproach" should form an international committee to defend imprisoned members of the group.

## News Analysis

## Pivotal Greek-Cypriot Issue: What Concessions to Turks?

By Steven V. Roberts

ATHENS, Dec. 4 (NYT)—After two days of talks here last week, Greek and Greek-Cypriot leaders announced that they had agreed to follow a "common line" toward Cyprus. In public, the leaders have stressed their satisfaction with the meeting, and their unity in any future negotiations with the Turkish side.

But in private, participants in the talks acknowledge that the "common line" covers only broad policy areas and leaves many important questions unresolved.

Some officials say these questions have been left unanswered in order to give the Greek side more "flexibility." But it is also clear that continuing differences among the leaders still threaten to erode Greek unity and jeopardize chances for a peace settlement.

The principals in the weekend meeting were Premier Constantine Karamanlis, who recently received a strong mandate in parliamentary elections here; Archbishop Makarios, the legal President of Cyprus, who was ousted by a military uprising in July; and Glafkos Clerides, the speaker of the Cypriot legislature and the Acting President since shortly after the coup.

**What Concessions?**  
The essential question confronting these leaders is this: How much power are they willing to concede to the Turkish Cypriot minority, which comprises 18 per cent of the population?

After the coup last summer, Turkish troops invaded the island and occupied almost 40 per cent of its territory. Mr. Clerides, with the support of Athens, has been insisting that Greeks must recognize the reality of Turkey's new power. They must accept a "geographical federation," he says, in which the ethnic Turks control some areas, the ethnic Greeks control the others, and a federal government links them together.

According to Mr. Clerides, the only alternative is no agreement at all. And if that happens, the Turks would merely solidify their positions, and northern Cyprus would become a colony of Ankara.

The key to any agreement, Mr. Clerides has told friends, is whether the archbishop "is ready to face reality." And that is one question that remains unanswered after the weekend. As a source put it:

"I think the archbishop sees the reality, but I'm not sure he's ready to acknowledge what he sees. And I'm not sure how ready he is personally to adopt a realistic policy."

**Many Interpretations**  
"Geographical federation" is subject to so many interpretations that details become critically important. To the Turkish side, a "geographical federation" means division of the island into separate districts. Large numbers of people would be uprooted to give the Turks a sizable majority in their own area.

To the archbishop, it means that ethnic Turks would merely have increased administrative powers over the sectors in which they now live. He opposes any forcible movement of population and does not even like the idea of defined boundaries between Greek and Turkish districts.

Mr. Clerides also does not want to see people displaced. He would prefer to see the Turks control several "cantons" scattered throughout the island, but he might eventually accept a single Turkish district.

**Distrust of Archbishop**  
There are other obstacles blocking the path toward peace. The Turkish side deeply distrusts the archbishop and threatens to cancel any negotiations if he returns to Cyprus. In any case, serious talks might have to wait until the political instability in Ankara is resolved.

The situation is complicated by the strife within the Greek-Cypriot community. Some Greeks see the archbishop as an evil schemer—and he has survived at least four assassination attempts. Others consider him a demagog, capable of solving all their problems. If he does return on schedule Friday, tensions and frustrations are bound to increase.

**Kissinger Role**  
BRUSSELS, Dec. 4 (UPI)—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger will hold private talks about Cyprus here next week with the foreign ministers of Greece and Turkey, diplomatic sources said today.

Mr. Kissinger is scheduled to come here for the annual winter meeting Dec. 12 and Dec. 13 of foreign ministers of NATO. The sources said he will arrive Tuesday evening and spend Wednesday in talks.

**Senate for Limit On Aid to Turkey**  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (UPI)—The Senate today voted to cut off military aid to Turkey by mid-February unless President Ford determines that substantial progress has been made on a Cyprus peace settlement.

The action came when the Senate approved by voice vote an amendment which Sen. Thomas Bagley, D-Mo., proposed to the foreign-aid bill.

The amendment originally would have cut off aid by Dec. 10, but it was changed to 30 days after the next Congress convenes—or about mid-February. The change was made on a 55-36 vote.

**Hughes Ordered To Pay Damages**  
LOS ANGELES, Dec. 4 (UPI)—A federal jury today ordered Howard Hughes to pay Robert Mahon \$3.8 million for defaming his character. Mr. Mahon was chief aide to Mr. Hughes until fired four years ago as head of the billionaire's Las Vegas interests.

Mr. Hughes, now in seclusion in the Bahamas, never appeared at the trial, which began in February, and was not present when the verdict was returned in U.S. District Court here.

The jury previously found that Mr. Hughes defamed Mr. Mahon in a 1973 telephone news conference when he said that he was "a no good dishonest son of a bitch and he stole me blind."

**A 'Socialist Government'**  
He became a follower of a other teacher-rebel, Gen. Vasquez Rojas, and took over the band when Vasquez died in a automobile accident in 1972. He published a manifesto saying I sought a "Socialist government" for Mexico and claimed he guerrilla war in the Sierra Madre Sur was a continuation of the 1910 peasant uprising led by Emiliano Zapata, who was betrayed and killed by the anti-Las Vegas, Cabanas kidnapping Sen. Ruben Figueroa when the millionaire transportation magnate tried to negotiate a truce between him and the government. Cabanas demanded \$4 million in cash, arms and freedom for a number of prisoners. The government sent 40 per cent of the army into mountains to fire the senator.

On Sept. 8, the army captured the guerrilla band, killed 17 of them and freed Sen. Figueroa. Cabanas got away, but a government spokesman predicted he would be killed or captured by Dec. 31.

## IRA Suspect In London Arrested

Guided by Informer Police Seize About 50

LONDON, Dec. 4 (UPI)—Police, guided by an Irish Republican Army informer, seized about 50 suspected bombers today in the biggest operation mounted against the newly-lawed IRA.

A second man was charged with murder in connection with bar-room blasts in October killed seven persons, including five British military personnel.

Scotland Yard said it picked up the men and women pre-dawn raids on Irish hideouts throughout the city.

"This is the biggest operation we ever have mounted against the IRA here," a detective said. "We could round up as many as 50 people."

The suspects were taken to police headquarters at about 30 miles south of London. They joined 10 men and women held for questioning. Police one man was charged with murder of a teen-aged man of the Women's Royal Corps who died in an explosion at a Guildford bar Oct. 5.

Another man had been charged previously with murder of a same girl. The identity of their man has been released.

**Tougher Laws**  
Armed with tough new terrorist laws, the police in houses at addresses supplied by the informer.

Ten suspects were picked up in a single house in the Kil district of London, where, according to a neighbor, they lived dressed hippie style. A guard was put on the house. They were very quiet and gave no answer to any questions.

Britain passed a "prevention of terrorism" law five days ago week after pub bombs killed persons and injured 133 in Birmingham.

It outlawed the IRA in Britain, provided for seven days' detention without charges and made it possible to deport suspected IRA members.

**A 24 Man Expelled**  
Britain used its new expulsion authority for the second time less than 24 hours. Yesterday, deported to Dublin a Scottish member of a political arm of the IRA.

Gerald Doherty, 31, organ of Clam na Eireann in Glasgow was arrested by Special Branch detectives Monday and put aboard an Aer Lingus airliner for Dublin yesterday.

Today John Rafferty, 34, was put aboard a scheduled airliner for Dublin after being driven under guard in an unmarked police car to within 20 yards of a plane at London Airport.

Mr. Rafferty told newsmen he was a member of the IRA's political wing, the Sinn Fein, which Britain outlawed along with the IRA. The Sinn Fein is still in both parts of Ireland, although the IRA is outlawed.

## Mexico Army Kills Cabanas Top Guerrilla

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 4 (AP)—Five-month hunt by 20,000 Mexican Army troops has ended with the death of the guerrilla leader Lucio Cabanas in a battle in the mountains of southern Mexico, military officials reported.

The army said that 10 guerrillas died with Cabanas Monday, 17 more were killed in a shootout on Saturday, and 10 soldiers were killed and five wounded.

Cabanas, thought to be 36 years old, had become Latin America's best-known guerrilla since the death of Che Guevara. He was teaching sixth grade in a village north of Acapulco in 1967 when he fled to the hills after a minor school controversy ended bloodshed.

**A 'Socialist Government'**  
He became a follower of a other teacher-rebel, Gen. Vasquez Rojas, and took over the band when Vasquez died in a automobile accident in 1972. He published a manifesto saying I sought a "Socialist government" for Mexico and claimed he guerrilla war in the Sierra Madre Sur was a continuation of the 1910 peasant uprising led by Emiliano Zapata, who was betrayed and killed by the anti-Las Vegas, Cabanas kidnapping Sen. Ruben Figueroa when the millionaire transportation magnate tried to negotiate a truce between him and the government. Cabanas demanded \$4 million in cash, arms and freedom for a number of prisoners. The government sent 40 per cent of the army into mountains to fire the senator.

On Sept. 8, the army captured the guerrilla band, killed 17 of them and freed Sen. Figueroa. Cabanas got away, but a government spokesman predicted he would be killed or captured by Dec. 31.

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## Some New Atomic Weapons Not Covered by Arms Pact

By Michael Geiler

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (AP)—Several new atomic weapons covered by the proposed Russian arms pact are likely to be excluded from the agreement, according to Pentagon officials. The pact, which is being negotiated in Geneva, would limit the number of nuclear weapons in Europe. But it would not cover new weapons that are being developed by the United States.

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PAYING A CALL—Vice-President-designate Nelson Rockefeller with President Ford at the White House Tuesday while House Judiciary Committee held nomination hearings.

## Financial Aide Testifies on Family's Worth

### Rockefellers Have \$1 Billion in Securities

By Linda Charlton

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (AP)—The 84 members of the Rockefeller family are worth more than \$1 billion in securities owned outright and in trusts from which they benefit, the House Judiciary Committee was told yesterday by the family's senior financial adviser.

Richardson Dilworth, who has held the advisory position for the last 17 years, disclosed these figures to the committee in a detailed presentation that included charts.

The picture that emerged was of a family fortune whose founder, John D. Rockefeller Sr., made perhaps \$1 billion gave away more than half of it and left \$485,000 to his son, John D. Rockefeller Jr. After giving more than \$500 million to charity, John D. Rockefeller Jr. left \$240 million to his son Nelson Rockefeller and Nelson's four brothers and sister.

The present generation, according to Mr. Dilworth's summary, has given more than \$335 million to charity and is worth more than \$1 billion.

Mr. Dilworth's appearance had been eagerly awaited by Democratic committee members who insisted that a thorough examination of the family's fortune was necessary to make an accurate judgment about the extent of its economic influence and of potential conflict of interest for Nelson Rockefeller, should he be confirmed as vice-president.

Member after member, however, conceded that the amount of information and the vast amount of money represented on Mr. Dilworth's neat lists and charts was so staggering as to make it difficult for them to question him.

Mr. Dilworth, a lean, gray-haired man, first read a prepared statement, and then set up the charts to explain the family's holdings, which were given in aggregate, not broken down for each family member.

As the family's senior financial adviser, he heads the office at 30 Rockefeller Plaza in New York City, known as Rockefeller Family & Associates, which handles the investments of the 84 family members. Throughout, and in response to several questions, he stressed that each family member's investments are handled individually, without reference to the others.

"Simply Investors" In his statement, he also said: "It should be stressed that both the family members and their investment advisers in the family office are totally uninterested in controlling anything. The family investors are simply investors."

Under questioning from Rep. Elizabeth Holtzman, D-N.Y., he later amended this statement to exclude Rockefeller Center Inc., and International Basic Economy Corp., both family-controlled corporations, saying he had been referring to "large public companies."

He also said that providing the aggregate figures should not be taken to indicate "that this family acts in concert when in fact this has never been the case." He said that the family members differed sharply in their attitudes—some, for example, being so uninterested that it is difficult to

get them to meet with an investment counselor from the office even once a year.

He did describe the investment operation, however, as interested in long-term appreciation, not quick profits. "The quick turn," he said, "we're not in that business."

Nelson Rockefeller, in particular, he said, has tended to leave management of his investments entirely to Mr. Dilworth and his staff. "He doesn't call me up and suggest I ought to do this thing or the other thing," he said, adding that Nelson Rockefeller is "always concerned about the conflict-of-interest question arising from any of his investments."

Mr. Dilworth said that the former New York State governor had never given him specific instructions with regard to oil stocks, and has given him no instructions concerning buying or selling during the last two years.

He echoed the insistence of both Nelson Rockefeller and his brother, Laurence, that Laurence Rockefeller's \$60,000 financing of an unsympathetic campaign biography of Arthur Goldberg, a Rockefeller gubernatorial opponent in 1970, was a financial, not a political undertaking.

Rep. Lawrence Hogan, R-Md., said it "defies credibility" that this was "straightforward investment."

Mr. Dilworth replied: "It was an underwriting, sir, not an investment."

Excluded from Mr. Dilworth's charts were such personal valuables as jewelry, personal real

estate and Nelson Rockefeller's multimillion-dollar collection of art.

The lists of stocks he provided included only the largest, amounting to \$138,200,000 of the \$244,200,000 aggregate held outright by the family members. It included large holdings in Exxon, IBM, Standard Oil of California, Mobil Oil and the Chase Manhattan Bank, which is headed by David Rockefeller, another of Nelson's brothers.

Mr. Haldeman replied: "I recall a general conversation like that."

Mr. Ben-Veniste then read from a transcript of a conversation Mr. Nixon had with Mr. Haldeman and Ehrlichman on April 17, 1973, less than two weeks before their resignations, in which Mr. Nixon said that giving them the

money would be "no strain, it doesn't come out of me, I never intended to use the money."

Mr. Ben-Veniste said the offer "tends to show there was an agreement" that Mr. Nixon, Mr. Haldeman and Ehrlichman would protect each other.

Questioned by U.S. District Judge John Sirica about the materiality of bringing up that conversation, Mr. Ben-Veniste said that, under the agreement, "Haldeman went up to the Senate select (Watergate) committee and continued the cover-up."

If Needed He said it tended to show that Mr. Haldeman and Ehrlichman knew that Mr. Nixon would "help them financially if they needed it."

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## Jury Told of Bid to Haldeman, Ehrlichman

### Nixon Offered Funds to 2 Quitting Aides

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (AP)—Former President Richard Nixon told top aides H.R. Haldeman and John Ehrlichman when they were leaving the White House staff last year that they could have \$200,000 to \$300,000 from a special cash fund, the Watergate cover-up trial jury was told today.

The money would come from people who had received favored treatment from the Nixon administration.

Mr. Haldeman, a former White House chief of staff, and Ehrlichman, a former White House domestic adviser, are two of the five defendants on trial here. They resigned their White House posts on April 30, 1973, during a series of accusations that high White House officials had attempted to hide White House and Nixon re-election committee involvement in the June 17, 1972 Watergate break-in.

Mr. Haldeman, under cross-examination, admitted that the offer had been made several times, but said that he did not accept it. He said he resented the implication that he was being left with the jury concerning the offer.

Favored Treatment Assistant Watergate prosecutor Richard Ben-Veniste disclosed the offer by asking Mr. Haldeman, "Is it not a fact that in a conversation between you and President Nixon, President Nixon told you that there was a fund available in cash that could be made available to you after you leave the White House, for your benefit and expenses, \$200,000 to \$300,000 that somehow was provided by persons who were given favored treatment over the years?"

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emptying" what former White House counsel John Dean 3d might tell the Senate Watergate committee about presidential discussions of hush money and clemency for the Watergate burglars.

Dean was fired two weeks after Mr. Haldeman and Ehrlichman quit.

Mr. Haldeman and Mr. Ben-Veniste differed on the definition of the word "preempt," which came up several times in conversation in April, 1973, between Mr. Nixon and Mr. Haldeman.

Mr. Ben-Veniste asked if the two had not been talking about "minimizing Dean's testimony" to the Watergate committee and discrediting Dean, Mr. Haldeman said it meant to "deal with the situation. He said: 'It was not a matter of discrediting anybody. It was a matter of how do you get the facts out in terms of getting out ahead.'"

Judge Sirica said he will probably rule tomorrow on whether written questions can be submitted to Mr. Nixon, who is considered by doctors too ill to answer questions in his home until Jan. 6.

Washington Post Correspondent Is Barred by Kenya

ADDIS ABABA, Dec. 4 (AP).—The Washington Post was officially informed today by the Kenyan Embassy here that its Africa correspondent, David Ottaway, has been declared a "prohibited immigrant," barring his return to Kenya.

No reason was given by the embassy for the Kenyan government's decision, but it was understood to be in retaliation for an article The Washington Post published Sept. 28 (IHT, Sept. 28) faulting about the abuse of power and office by high Kenyan officials that had involved the summary expulsion this year of two American businessmen.

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## Pentagon Says U.S. Fighter Would Be a Boon to Europe

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (AP)—Defense Department said yesterday that European industry could reap nearly \$2 billion in sales if four NATO countries buy a new American light fighter plane instead of a French competitor.

The four countries are expected to make their choice between a plane and France's Mirage about mid-January, after the Air Force decides which of competing American models will order. The two competitors are General Dynamics' YF-16 and Northrop's YF-17.

650 Are Sought The NATO group is shopping 650 light fighter planes to replace aging U.S.-built F-104s. The Air Force plans to purchase for its use.

Defense officials have forecast initial sales of about 3,000 worldwide, including the United States, and as many as 10,000 if possible purchases by Israel, Iran and Japan.

Uncovering for the favor of NATO group has been going on for months, with both the United States and France offering incentives.

Announcing the U.S. offer, Pentagon said that it was possible for the four countries to recoup at least 60 per cent of the cost of the planes they buy by taking part in production of components for light fighter fighters bought by the NATO countries and by the United States.

Projections made Injected into this calculation of a 60-per-cent offset would be prospective sales of at least 600 of the light fighter fighters to other countries, which U.S. officials expect.

According to the Pentagon explanation, 10 per cent of the value of all parts used to make the U.S. fighter would be manufactured in Europe and shipped to the United States for use by the American plane builder.

Forty per cent of the value



## Western Publishers Cannot Keep Pace

## Solzhenitsyn Forging Ahead on His Writings

By Hedrick Smith

ZURICH (NYT).—Alexander Solzhenitsyn came downstairs from his writing room in a faded blue lumberjack shirt, his tails hanging over loose-fitting slacks. He was taking a break from writing, and he exuded energy and activity.

He had been working on his historical novel "March 1917," he said, and it was to be finished that day, according to plan, so he could shift to some new work.

Soon, the Nobel Prize-winning author disclosed, he would write the story of his arrest and deportation in February.

His eyes glinting with amusement, he recalled that he had gone off quickly with the police agents who had come to arrest him at the family apartment off Corky Street in Moscow, because at that very moment "there was so much lying on the table" of his own sensitive material that he did not want the police to see it.

Quick Laughter  
"If only they had known," he mused, tossing his head back in quick laughter.

The nine months of enforced exile have only sharpened Mr. Solzhenitsyn's creative zeal and increased his productivity. Western publishers can no longer keep pace with him. Not only is he forging ahead with his series of historical novels on the Russian revolution, but also he has begun issuing missing chapters, scenes, fragments of works already published.

Westerners, Mr. Solzhenitsyn warned, should know that any work by a Soviet author has been self-censored and they should take that into account when assessing Soviet writing. In general, in all my books, "I left out certain things and toned down my words," he said in Russian. "Softened down," he repeated in English for emphasis and to be sure that he had been fully understood.

His focus now, as before, is Russia. His three-story stucco home on a quiet, cobbled street, a 10-minute tram ride from downtown Zurich, has become a little island of Russia. His downstairs living room is furnished in Western style, but upstairs he has his archives from Moscow, his old writing table, a small lamp from his prison days and a few icons.

Although the Solzhenitsyns have been uprooted, other elements of their family life remain from the Moscow days. The gate to the yard is kept locked, as was the door to the Moscow apartment. The family remains vigilant about intrusions of the Soviet secret police and almost as wary of Western telephones as it was of Soviet ones.

As before, Natalya Solzhenitsyn, the author's 38-year-old wife, is his main researcher, secretary, editor and adviser. Finding an appropriate Russian-speaking secretary for him to ease her burden has been impossible.

Mr. Solzhenitsyn himself looked strong and vigorous, but the relentless pace of his writing and the managing of a family of four children has evidently tired his wife.

Most importantly, Mr. Solzhenitsyn said, they nourish an unquenchable conviction that they will go back to Russia when times and the situation change.

"In your lifetime or in the children's?" she was asked.

"Oh," she replied, "in ours, of course."

The two commentators aboard Soyuz-16 carried out medical and biological experiments before moving into a link-up orbit this evening, Tass said. Soyuz-16 was launched Monday.

## Soyuz-16 Enters Orbit Planned for U.S.-Soviet Flight

MOSCOW, Dec. 4 (AP).—The manned Soyuz-16 spacecraft entered the same orbit as planned for next summer's joint U.S.-Soviet space mission and prepared to link up with a mock American docking unit, Tass reported today.

The official news agency said that the Soyuz-Apollo mission's Soviet project manager, Konstantin Busuyev, reported that Soyuz-16 entered the proper orbit with "precision," exactly as it is to be performed in July, 1975.

Tass said that the mission control center in Moscow has been in touch with the Houston space center to relay "current data on the progress of the Soyuz-16 mission."

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## U.S. Army to Try 2 GIs Who Took Part in a Strike

BERLIN, Dec. 4 (UPI).—The U.S. Army said yesterday that two soldiers who took part in a strike last week will be tried by special court-martial for failing to obey orders and failing to report for duty.

The two, identified as Robert Nudow, 19, of Leonia, N.J., and Mark Shad, 19, of Saint Petersburg, Fla., both of Battery C, 94th Artillery, and stationed in West Berlin, led a 24-hour strike Nov. 25 to oppose Army regulations.

The inspector general's office said an investigation found that the grievances voiced by the 20 striking soldiers were completely unrelated to the men's demands for greater self-determination.

The strikers demanded a number of changes in Army regulations, including the right to veto all officer appointments to their unit. They handed a list of 15 demands and complaints to the West Berlin command's inspector general.

The Army said 10 other strikers were given nonjudicial punishment by their battery or battalion commanders.

## Scientists Weigh Paths to Saturn For Pioneer-11

MOUNTAIN VIEW, Calif., Dec. 4 (AP).—Following Pioneer-11's inspection of Jupiter, scientists today planned for its next step: a two-billion-mile flight for a look at Saturn.

"If the power holds up, I have no doubt that Pioneer-11 will be alive and working well at Saturn in 1979," said John Wolfe, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Pioneer project scientist.

Scientists gathered here at NASA's Ames Research Center, which controls the Pioneer spacecraft, to discuss possible approach courses. They seek an approach that would allow the nuclear-powered, unmanned vehicle to collect the most information while avoiding meteoroids in Saturn's rings.

While they met, Pioneer-11 sent more information about Jupiter. Its telescope saw the planet as a receding, orange and white striped ball as the spacecraft departed from the north pole.

At midday, the 570-pound vehicle, cruising at 26,000 miles per hour, had pulled 15 million miles away from Jupiter.



**HANDY MAN**—Charles Schnuppenhauer of Salamanca, N.Y., is a railroad employee by day, but nights are a different matter. He spends them tailoring, sewing, knitting, crocheting or upholstering. In addition to making his own clothes, he turns out blouses, shirts, skirts and sweaters for his wife. He's been at it 20 years. Uh, he also bakes.

## Exorcism Grows in Popularity In U.S. as Satanism Expands

By Edmond K. Gravelly Jr.

NEWTON, Mass., Dec. 4 (NYT).—A man supported her head and shoulders, and two or three ministers knelt around her in the front of the sanctuary of the Newton Presbyterian Church. The woman, sitting between the pulpit and the pews on the carpeted floor, pleaded for help.

"Please get me right. Please just get me right. I don't care what you do," she said to the ministers. She had fallen to the floor asking for prayers for her crippled leg.

They talked with her quietly for a minute or so, and then asked her to repeat a statement of faith, which she followed in a soft voice until she came to the last word, which she seemed unable to repeat. Instead, she moaned.

"That's it," a minister said. "Come out, shame, in the name of Jesus." "Out!" the commands persisted and the woman gagged, although no one was touching her mouth or throat.

Suddenly, her whole body thrashed violently and a strange, high-pitched voice came out of her mouth. "I'll humiliate her. I'll humiliate her. I'll make her fall in front of her friends."

"No you won't," a minister replied. "Come out of her, Satan, in the name of Jesus. Loose her and come out of her."

Another quick cough and it was over. A smile eased across her face, and she prayed, "Thank you, Lord, I'm not ashamed. I'm free."

She laughed, as did those around her with relief.

A scene from the movie "The Exorcist" it was not, but an exorcism it most certainly was.

For hundreds of thousands of persons—housewives, engineers, ministers, businessmen, doctors—the idea of casting demons out of people is no longer strange, although it is relatively new to them. They have seen exorcisms performed and some say they have personally experienced the sudden departure of alien spirits residing in them.

Growing Phenomenon  
The extensive growth of this phenomenon, which can be seen in nearly every major city in the nation, has been highly controversial both among church

leaders and the medical profession. Some religious leaders doubt that there are such things as demons—and if they do exist, doubt that exorcism is the way to deal with them.

Dr. Karl Menninger of the Menninger Foundation in Topeka, Kan., called exorcism an "interesting fantasy"—not something to be taken seriously.

Nevertheless, an increasing number of people are taking it seriously, and books on the subject abound.

Christian exorcists take their authority from the words of Christ recorded in Mark 16:17: "And these signs shall follow them that believe; in My name shall they cast out devils." They emphasize that exorcism is not something to be played with and that it can be extremely dangerous for a person to attempt it who is not equipped to do so. Their power, they say, comes by faith in the authority given by Christ.

As the exorcisms are performed according to many accounts, the spirits frequently manifest their malignance with displays of extraordinary physical strength, which they impart to the person they are in. For that reason it is not unusual to read of several people holding a person being delivered from demons.

The widespread revival of exorcism among Christians appears to be an evangelical response to the spread of Satanism—which has appeared in every city and at major universities in the nation.

In many cases, exorcism leads to increases in church attendance and financial support.

At the Westside Baptist Church in Leesburg, Fla., where exorcism began in 1968, the pastor said that attendance jumped from about 90 to as many as 500 persons a week in two years.

## Mrs. H. Fish Dies; Was Daughter of Czarist Colonel

NEW YORK, Dec. 4 (NYT).—Mrs. Hamilton Fish died yesterday at New York Hospital after a long illness. She was in her sixties.

Mrs. Fish, the former Marie Choubartoff, was born in Tiflis, Georgia. She was the daughter of the late Col. Eugene Choubartoff of the Russian Imperial Army, who was killed during the Russian Revolution.

She and her sister, Olga, escaped from Russia in 1923 aboard the last U.S. Navy destroyer to leave the Black Sea port of Batum. They came to this country about four years later.

Mrs. Fish, whose first husband, Nicholas Blackton, died in 1937, married Hamilton Fish in 1947. Mr. Fish's first wife, the former Grace Chapin, who died in 1960, was the mother of Rep. Hamilton Fish Jr., R-N.Y.

Besides her husband, Mrs. Fish leaves her sister, Mrs. Olga Clark, the widow of Adm. Joseph Clark, U.S. Navy.

Dr. Harold L. Ross  
HAWTHORNE, N.J., Dec. 4 (AP).—Dr. Harold L. Ross, 91, an expert on marine biology who helped make the movie "20,000 Leagues Under the Sea," died yesterday in Fort Lauderdale, Fla. A surgeon, Dr. Ross engaged in private research on cancer for more than 50 years and traveled the world studying undersea life.

## MUSICAL COMPOSITION PRIZE PRINCE PIERRE DE MONACO 1975

"Le Prix de Composition Musicale" organized by the "Fondation Prince Pierre de Monaco" will be awarded for the 16th time in the Spring of 1975 in Monte-Carlo. The last date to send works is April 1st, 1975.

This competition, with its grant of 20,000 French Francs will be consecrated exclusively, in 1975, to the works of SACRED MUSIC, which could include solos, choir, organ and orchestra. Other awards will also be distributed.

The work to obtain "Le Prix de Composition Musicale Prince Pierre de Monaco" will be presented in Monaco during the year following the jury's selection. To obtain the rules for the competition and any further detail write to:

Monsieur le Secrétaire Général,  
Fondation Prince Pierre de Monaco,  
Palais Princier,  
Principauté de Monaco.

## Hanoi Attacks Seen as Dry Season Starts

## Saigon Report Taken Seriously This Year

By James M. Markham

SAIGON, Dec. 4 (NYT).—Documents that have come into the hands of South Vietnamese military intelligence indicate that the North Vietnamese and their Viet Cong allies are planning to step up their attacks significantly in the imminent dry season.

American intelligence analysts are known to believe that the various documents obtained by the South Vietnamese are genuine and that this dry season will be considerably more violent than the last one.

One Communist directive speaks of attacks on enemy "strong points," and some analysts believe there will be heavy fighting not far from Saigon, in the northern Mekong Delta and possibly in the Central Highlands and Binh Dinh.

"In my opinion, it may be something bigger than a mid-offensive," said a well-placed South Vietnamese staff officer. "And it could develop into something much bigger."

## Previous Predictions

Foreign diplomats and journalists in Saigon have become somewhat jaded with what seem to be perpetual predictions of offensives, or major attacks, that never materialize. South Vietnamese propagandists often seem intent on generating sympathy, and money, with apocalyptic forecasts.

"I believe we went through something like this last year," commented a European diplomat who is aware of the new information.

But last year's unfulfilled predictions were based almost exclusively on the Communists' awesome military capacities—which have not changed—whereas this year's are founded on captured documents, on radio intercepts, and on reports of penetration agents, prisoners and defectors.

American intelligence analysts, who refused to swallow earlier predictions, are known to believe that the documents obtained by their South Vietnamese colleagues are genuine and that this dry season, which is just beginning, will be considerably more violent than the last one.

## More Bloodletting

Among the goals of the predicted attacks, according to several sources, is continued bloodletting of Saigon forces. With a month to go, the South Vietnamese have listed almost 13,700 of their troops killed in action in 1974.

A recent editorial in Nhan Dan, the Hanoi party daily, argued, not entirely without reason, that "the Saigon troops are undergoing an increasingly serious morale crisis."

The exact targets of the anticipated attacks appear to be in large part a matter of deduction from fairly generalized directives. But the city of Tay Ninh, which lies 65 miles northwest of Saigon, is frequently mentioned as one focus of the drive.

Several sources predicted assaults—perhaps with coordinated forces of infantry, artillery, armor and sabotage squads—in a broad area north and northwest of Saigon, even though the capital itself is not believed to be a target.

## A Major Push

A South Vietnamese analyst predicted that the Communists would also make a major push in the central coastal province of Binh Dinh, which is largely under their control, and besiege the city of Kon Tum in the Central Highlands.

Assuming that some or all of this does unfold in the coming months, Western diplomats agree that the overall goals of the stepped-up attacks would be limited but, as always with the Vietnamese Communists, interlocked with political considerations.

Above all, it is said, the Communists hope to break the military-political stalemate that prevails almost two years after the signing of the Paris peace agreements.

## Red Casualties Reported

SAIGON, Dec. 4 (Reuters).—Government forces today reported killing 48 Communist troops in two Mekong Delta clashes, while military sources said 76 Communists died in air strikes and ground fighting in the southern province of Thua Thien.

The Saigon command said there were no government casualties in the Mekong Delta skirmishes yesterday. In Thua Thien, military sources said, the fighting centered on the southern approaches to Hué's Phu Bai Airfield, which has been closed to civilian traffic since late September after coming under Communist artillery fire.

## No NATO Comment On U.K. Defense Cuts

BRUSSELS, Dec. 4 (AP).—Spokesmen for the North Atlantic alliance, the U.S. delegation to NATO and its supreme military headquarters all declined to comment on the new British proposal to cut defense spending.

The program was presented yesterday at a meeting of the alliance's Defense Planning Committee—which includes all NATO members except France and Greece—at about the same time that Roy Mason, the British Defense Minister, was describing it to the House of Commons.



**CHRISTMAS CHERUBIM**—Loretta Howard decorates tree in the lobby of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York with 18th-century Italian figures that she collected and later donated to the museum.

## Expedition Starts Research

## Turbulent Section Foils Bid To Navigate All of Zaire River

By Kenneth Adelman

KONGOLO, Zaire, Dec. 4 (WP).—The Zaire River Expedition, an exploration of Africa's second-longest river in 19th-century style with 20th-century technology, has failed in one of its chief goals—the navigation of the full length of the river for the first time.

But the \$350,000 expedition is going ahead with its plans for the most thorough study ever made of the world's seventh-largest waterway.

Our 161-man expedition is now floating downstream on giant rafts through one of the most placid sections of the 2,718-mile-long river.

Behind us is a five-mile stretch that the expedition leaders found could not be navigated.

Meanwhile, the expedition has begun the scientific research that will occupy much of its attention before it reaches the next dangerous stretch, the Stanley Falls, and the initial findings suggest some new theories about the early history of the Zaire River, formerly known as the Congo.

## Turbulent Water

The Red Gorge, five miles of turbulent water north of Kongo, and not far from the source of the Zaire, where the expedition began in early October, blocked us from achieving a complete navigation of the river.

Our eight-member engineering team surveyed the stretch for three days and found a 30-foot waterfall, followed by a sharp turn in the river, two more falls with drops of five and 15 feet, and then four "S" curves.

At the end of this stretch was a quiet pool filled with crocodiles. In the Red Gorge, water rushed at speeds of up to 35 miles an hour and the steep river banks, 1,500 feet straight up, made

rescue operations and rest impossible. The expedition has with teams and other scientific parties.

I joined Dr. E. Vincze, an anthropologist with the Nag University in Zaire, in search for an archaeological excavation site in Katoto, a small village which pottery and other artifacts were discovered in 1971. Carbon-14 tests dated the site to the 10th and 11th centuries making them some of the earliest archaeological findings in central Africa.

We found the site and not that it was only 700 yards from the river. On a hunch, we found a small boat, explored the banks and found that the river had eroded enough soil to exco- coking utensils, metal ar- and human bones in the be- We carefully dug out the objects, including a finely decorated pot filled with human bones and wrapped them for the National Museum.

Dr. Vincze believes the site is a burial ground for unusual members of the tribe such as deformed children, albinos, and nob who customarily were buried apart from common villagers.

The design on the pots slightly resembled that of the Lubas, a tribe from eastern and central Zaire. However, the Lubas live there now do not count themselves related to this and tribe. And since their oral tradition makes no reference to the site, the villagers let us excavate.

The animal life in the Zaire River, as the upper Zaire is called, resembles that of the Nile rather than the mainstream of the Zaire. Roger Sweeting of the Louvre Polytechnic, who has spent 10 years studying Tanzanian rivers, considers the Lubanale fauna markedly similar to that of African rivers and the team tentatively concluded that thousands of years the Lubas flowed into the Nile or the Congo, rather than into the Zaire.

Mr. Adelman, a former AID official in Africa, is the expedition officer in the Zaire River Expedition.

## France Faults UNESCO Votes

PARIS, Dec. 4 (Reuters).—France today criticized the political nature of some votes at the recent UNESCO general conference held in Paris.

Government spokesman Mr. Rosta said the debates were marked by a political atmosphere, particularly those concerning the Chinese attacks against a new boring superpower, apparently Soviet Union.

Mr. Rosta's criticism of the international cultural body, which has before French and foreign reporters, was seen as aimed soothing local critics of France position in the debate. The conference voted to exclude Iraq from membership of UNESCO European group.

## Recession Leads to the Collapse Of West German Bordello Chain

BONN, Dec. 4 (UPI).—The world's oldest profession has been hit by the recession. Annabella's, a 27-million-mark (\$10-million) chain of West German brothels, has gone broke.

The chain's founder, businessman Kurt Kohls, has fled to Andorra, leaving behind debts totaling millions of marks, according to the prosecutor's office in Stuttgart. Andorra, a tax haven in the Pyrenees, has no extradition laws.

During its heyday, Annabella's public relations office boasted that its shareholders included lawyers, doctors, tax advisers and a church official.

In the end, according to insiders, Mr. Kohls's other business activities and his women's prices brought on the downfall of "Annabella's House of Pleasure."

The girls charged 100 marks (\$40). Germany's 100 other brothels charged less and the new wave of massage parlors and "intimate models" undercut Annabella's.

Helga Flitscher, Mr. Kohls's former chief assistant, is being held in pretrial detention, charged with withholding information about a fugitive. She said of the bordello chain's collapse, "The golden days of sex are over."

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## Virtual Museum Underwater off Thailand Shore

IN THE GULF OF SIAM, Dec. 4 (AP).—Divers probing the muddy ocean floor say that they have found the beginning of what promises to be a virtual museum of a lost age in Thailand's history.

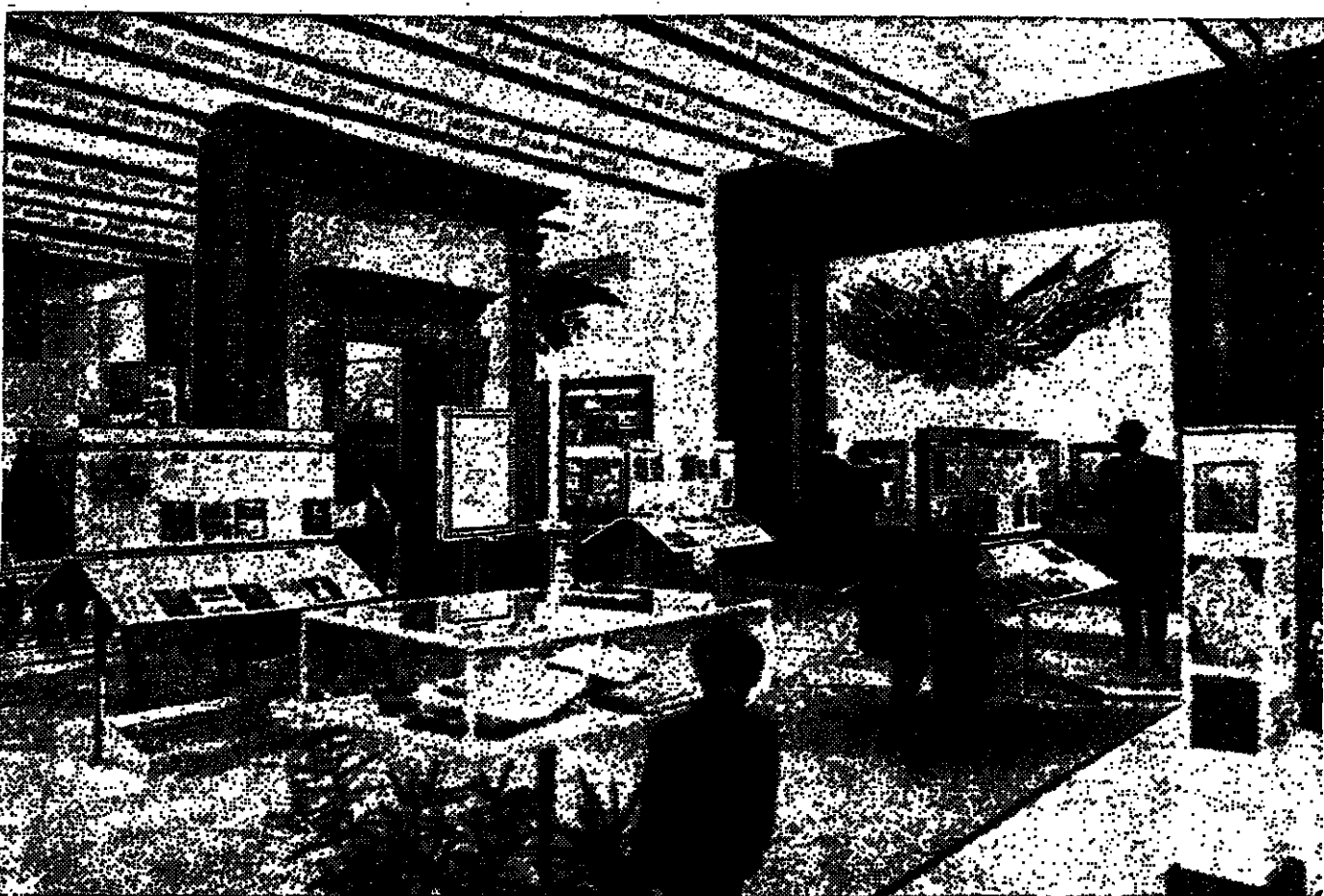
From the remains of a junk believed to have sunk here 700 years ago, Thai Navy frogmen are retrieving hundreds of pieces of ancient pottery, and authorities plan to explore three more wrecks in the area.

While police boats keep away unauthorized treasure hunters, a team of 25 Thai Navy divers works in half-hour shifts 125 feet below the surface, periodically surfacing with a plate, bowl or urn with blue, pink or brown glaze glistening where the mud of centuries has been wiped away.

The pottery was produced during the Sukhothai era, which Thai regard as the end of their anti-ward tribal migrations from China and the beginning of their emergence as a nation. The kilns were established by Chinese artisans near the empire's capital in what now is Northern Thailand, and their wares were traded around Southeast Asia.

The Fine Arts Department has similar pottery recovered from southern Thailand, archaeology division chief Bunchob Tietbud said. But compared with the beautiful production of the period, Thailand has few artifacts under government protection.

Sixteenth-century wars with Burma destroyed much of the national historical treasure, and in recent years smuggling has depleted many new discoveries.



"THE WORLD OF FRANKLIN AND JEFFERSON"—An exhibition marking the bicentennial of the American Revolution will be seen in Europe next year. In this photo is a mockup of the show, designed by the Charles and Ray Eames office for the Bicentennial Revolution Administration, in cooperation with the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York through a grant from IBM. First stop for the show: Grand Palais, Paris, Jan. 10.

## Paris Chic Set Gets a Drubbing

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Dec. 4 (Herald Tribune).—Tout-Paris is a chic set which gets red carpet treatment in restaurants, nightclubs, expensive shops, at premieres and galas.

For the first time, it also takes a beating in a recently published book, "Paris, Hôlas, Paris," (Paris, Alas, Paris), by André Halimi, a journalist for the French radio and television network.

While Mr. Halimi is no Tom Wolfe when it comes to social satire, he knows Tout-Paris. His opening line sets the tone: "One has to get rid of the Tout-Paris. The comedy has lasted long enough."

"But," he notes, "it's hard to ignore it. Those who try are fast brought back into the flock through endless, devious means such as cocktail parties, receptions, dinners and big premieres."

"Even serious writers succumb," he notes, "because Tout-Paris has many means of seduction: money, shrewdness, hypocrisy, flattery and even a few beautiful women."

"True," he says, "there are a few wilds, but with a few exceptions, their famous soires are deadly—and what's supposed to be a gathering of talented people is generally fake on all levels."

"Tout-Paris has its own language, morals, vocabulary and personal way of thinking, of looking at the world and at themselves. They meet at weddings, funerals—because, even dead, a Tout-Paris personage is worth something."

"They are mean but funny. They tear everybody apart, in-

cluding their best friends. They are invited everywhere. They pay nowhere."

The raison d'être of Tout-Paris, Mr. Halimi also says, is fear of solitude. Their parties must be jammed. People almost die from the crush. But the more there are, the more they will be convinced of their own importance.

He deplores the fact that Tout-Paris is invited to theater premieres because he feels they influence even the best critics. He suggests following the London pattern "where everyone, except the critics, pays for his seat."

When it comes to films, the Tout-Paris is equally shallow, according to Mr. Halimi. One only has to listen to their talk. A few quotes: "Whatever you want to say, Fellini is not as hot as all that."—"I saw him on television. God, he's ugly."—"One wonders how such a homely man can direct such handsome actors."

"Opposites attract, it's well known. Look at me. I married a Quasimodo."

The conversation at art openings is on the same level. "It's divine!" "How delicate!" "How sad!" "It's uneven!" then, all of a sudden, "Have you tasted the Scotch salmon?"

Tout-Paris, Mr. Halimi also writes, "falls into two categories: the rich and the poor. There are about 11,000 of them of whom some 3,000 live on subsidies, cocktail parties, of course, and introductions."

That leads to another chapter in which Mr. Halimi points out that all Tout-Paris parties have a professional angle. "Tout-Paris lives on the consumer society—he it the launching of a show, the promotion of some food brand, a winter resort or a new sailboat. Tout-Paris will turn out if there is food—and they will get discounts on the product."

Mr. Halimi also brings up the restaurants where Tout-Paris goes, not to eat, but to see and be seen. There are many, but Lipp, "where the proprietor takes care of those who are well-known," is No. 1. But Mr. Halimi approves. "The man (the proprietor) is right. He benefits from the masquerade."

"I had believed that Tout-Paris was going to be a victim of the 1968 events," Mr. Halimi writes. "But I was wrong. After some hard times, they bounced back, as arrogant and pretentious as ever."

Another dark statement: "Those people believe Paris is the center of the world. It's no longer the capital of anything."

But half way through the book, Mr. Halimi decides that, despite all the fakes reportedly created by Tout-Paris, things have a way of straightening themselves out. "One only has to read 10-year-old gossip columns to realize that names that were glorified then... where are they now?"

Which raises the question: Why do they bother?

## ON THE ARTS AGENDA

An exhibition of drawings by Maurice Sendak opened Nov. 30 at the Galerie Daniel Kell in Zurich, where it will continue until Jan. 11. The show coincides with the recent publication of Diogenes Verlag of the Grimm Brothers' Fairy Tales in an edition illustrated by Sendak. Of the 170 drawings in the show, all are for sale and 130 are illustrated in the catalogue.

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## Spurring the Arms Race

President Ford now has confirmed that the Vladivostok agreement on strategic offensive nuclear arms legitimizes a further buildup, quantitative and qualitative, by both sides.

It is unlikely that the American buildup can be accomplished at present budget levels, despite the President's assertion to that effect. The Pentagon, in fact, expects a 35-per-cent increase in strategic arms spending over the next two or three years. Mr. Ford will hardly be able to oppose that. He proclaimed at his news conference not only a "right" but an "obligation" to increase the American strategic offensive missile and bomber forces to the new permitted levels of 2,400 delivery vehicles, of which 1,320 may be missiles equipped with MIRV multiple warheads. The United States now has about 2,200 delivery vehicles, about 800 of which are MIRV-tipped.

But the strategic arms take only about 18 per cent of the defense budget and cost is not the real issue, despite the many questions Mr. Ford was asked about it. Far more important is the effect the projected Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT-2) will have on the stability of nuclear deterrence and on the very doctrine of deterrence itself. About the only accomplishment here is the agreement to ban long-range air-mobile ballistic missiles. Otherwise, the new agreement seems almost calculated to increase instability. By vastly increasing the number of warheads, it enshrines the doctrine that a nuclear fighting capability is needed. Planning to fight a nuclear war, rather than merely to deter one, is certain to reduce the inhibitions against using nuclear arms.

The new agreement authorizes the Soviet Union to replace 1,320 of its existing inaccurate single-warhead ICBMs with new, more accurate MIRV missiles carrying an estimated 6,600 hydrogen warheads of a megaton or larger. Defense Secretary Schlesinger earlier this year warned the Congress that a small portion of such a force could threaten the American ICBM force with a pre-emptive "first strike" that might de-

stroy the bulk of this country's 1,054 land-based missiles, while the bulk of the Soviet force remained in reserve to deter American retaliation against Soviet cities.

Will the Pentagon now ask—what Mr. Schlesinger then asserted would be needed—authorization to build a "matching counterforce" capability? Development of a bigger Minuteman with three to four times the throw-weight—and warheads—of Minuteman-3 already is under way and it doubtless will now be accelerated. The President emphasized that the agreement permits this buildup if the Pentagon wants it and Congress approves.

A fundamental reassessment of the American strategic forces already is under way to determine the nature of the American buildup desired to match that now authorized for the Soviet Union. Ten Trident submarines, each costing more than a giant nuclear aircraft carrier, will be built if Congress approves, adding 240 MIRV missiles and perhaps 2,400 warheads.

More and more, the Vladivostok agreement appears to be an accord between the military on both sides—achieved through the intermediary of the chiefs of government—to permit the buildups each desired. Apart from the high ceilings on aggregate numbers of delivery vehicles and MIRV missiles and the ban on air-mobiles, the only other limitations are those barring construction of new silos or enlargement of existing silos by more than 15 per cent. This provision of the 1972 interim agreement, now to be extended to 1985, retains the 300 limit on Russia's giant SS-9 and SS-18 missiles.

The qualitative arms race involving greater accuracy, higher yield-weight ratios, replacement of missiles and bombers by new generations of more advanced arms, and the introduction of land-mobile missiles and submarine-launched cruise missiles can go on unhindered. If this is "putting a cap on the arms race," then a shrimp can whistle—as a former Soviet leader, Nikita Khrushchev, was fond of saying.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## It's Cold on Cyprus

The clock is ticking toward the Tuesday congressional deadline by which military aid and sale to Turkey must be halted unless the President certifies that the Turks are (1) moving to end their occupation on Cyprus and (2) respecting American laws restricting their use of American military equipment to self-defense. No one in the administration seriously contends that Ankara is doing either of these things. But the administration, figuring perhaps that the Greek-American lobby's pre-election heat is off, is trying in the new aid bill to continue military aid and sales anyway. The administration still fears that an aid cutoff could not only spoil what prospects there are on Cyprus but tip the Turks out of NATO into pro-Russian or pro-Arab "neutrality." The Congress, or some substantial part of it, still insists that its laws are meant to be enforced, not merely applied at administration convenience. More careful diplomacy last summer surely would have deterred or defused this institutional conflict—the dismal setting in which policy on Turkey must now be made.

Regardless of what happens on aid, the administration's efforts to soften Congress by inducing gestures of moderation from Turkey have been frustrated by the bitter continuing government crisis in Ankara. Ironically, the Turks might have found it easier to handle defeat on Cyprus than the victory which seems to have thrown them for a loop. Bulent Ecevit's political rivals simply refuse to give him the domestic leverage which his foreign-policy triumph would otherwise have brought. There is no government in Ankara. On their part, the Greeks have a government. They have as well the maturity in defeat to accept the consequences for the future of Cyprus. But they do not have, in Turkey, a diplomatic partner. Secretary of State Kissinger is still

running after a Cyprus settlement, and falling behind. To judge by information just made public by Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., the administration has put an extra amount of military equipment into the "pipeline" to Turkey so that, if the "cutoff" goes into effect on Tuesday, aid will flow for some time. This maneuver flouts the expressed will of the Congress but allows Mr. Kissinger to tell the Turks that the United States still has their best interests at heart.

If there is the slightest glimmer on Cyprus, it probably lies in the communal talks between interim President Glafkos Clerides, representative of the Greek-Cypriot majority, and Rauf Denkash, leader of the Turkish-Cypriot minority. They have been discussing not only humanitarian problems but the outlines of a political settlement as well. This is the channel which needs to be deepened. The Turks could perhaps make their own best contribution now simply by allowing Mr. Denkash to negotiate the best new communal and constitutional arrangements on Cyprus that he can get. He surely has the best interests of the Turkish Cypriots in mind but he has been kept on a tight leash by his mainland Turkish patrons. On the other side, the deepening of the Clerides-Denkash channel now depends heavily on Archbishop Makarios, who was deposed as president last July and who is expected to return to the island in a few days. It is a ticklish situation. Archbishop Makarios alone may have the political strength to induce Greek Cypriots to accept the concessions they will have to make in a new communal agreement. But his person and presence sharpen Turkish (and Turkish-Cypriot) fears and, to that extent, he may be a hindrance to the talks.

Meanwhile, a third of the population of Cyprus are still refugees. It is winter on the island, and it is cold.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## International Opinion

### Europe Self-Isolated

The five-sided figure that once formed the basis of U.S. foreign policy thinking and involved America, the Soviet Union, China, Japan and Europe has now in practice crystallized into a bipolar Moscow-Washington axis, after passing through a triangular phase involving China. Peking must by now have concluded that it served merely as a back door to Moscow and as a lever to impart motion to the bilateral negotiations between the nuclear superpowers. But Eu-

rope has been eliminated from the diagram even more radically than China, and no change in this situation seems possible as long as that continent fails to become an entity with capacity for action. Europe's urgent problem is not the creation of new institutions, however desirable that might be, but the miserable economic condition of some of its member states and its incapability to arrive at common policies on stability, energy, the fight against inflation and handling the balance-of-payments crisis.

—From the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

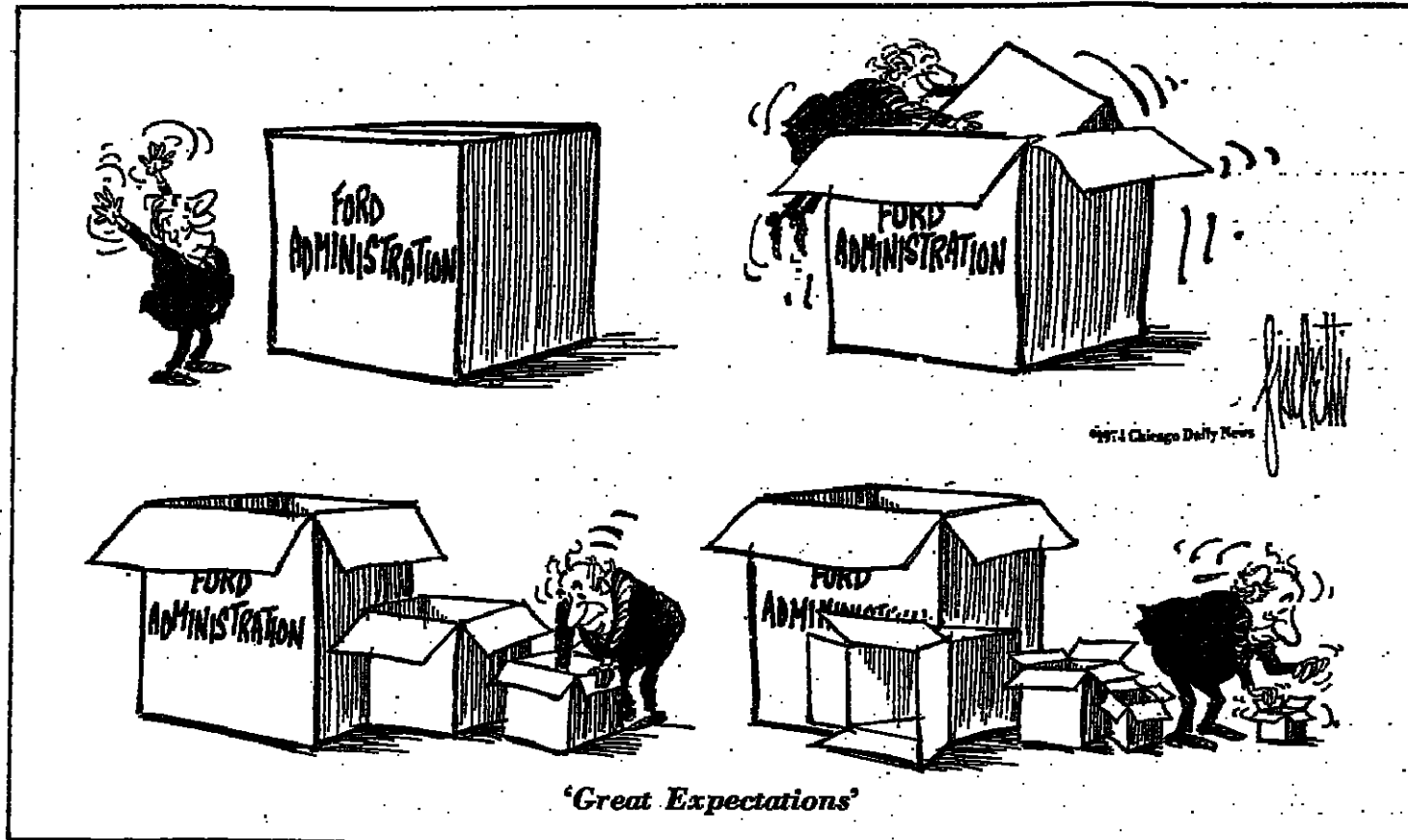
December 5, 1899

LONDON—It is not an exaggeration to say that the United Kingdom today is threatened by a very serious famine—not in the sense that the word is generally used, a scarcity of food, but a scarcity of the white paper upon which newspapers are printed. With the price of wood pulp from Norway and America at an all time high, the situation is serious with no immediate relief in sight.

### Fifty Years Ago

December 5, 1924

WASHINGTON—The defeat of the proposed child-labor amendment to the Constitution was due, not to opposition to the principle involved, but to popular disgust at the increasing tendency of the central government to interfere in matters lying normally within the jurisdiction of the individual states. The rebuke was just, unfortunate as is the fact that it delays a reform that is severely needed.



## Why Kissinger Failed in Peking

By Victor Zorza

WASHINGTON—Henry Kissinger left Peking with a flea in his ear, in the form of a terse, barely polite, four-sentence communiqué which compares unfavorably with previous such efforts. He is still wondering what hit him.

Kissinger went to Peking with some hope of registering real progress in U.S.-Chinese relations, and he was prepared to make certain concessions on such issues as Taiwan but only in exchange for Chinese concessions. But he found, by all accounts, that the Chinese leaders were not prepared to make any of the concessions that could have led to serious bargaining, on Taiwan or on any other issues. Why?

The answer may be found in the recent moves toward some degree of reconciliation between China and Russia. What Moscow wants to prevent above all is the possibility that Peking might move closer to the United States. By giving Kissinger the cold shoulder, Peking is letting Moscow know that China might indeed refrain from too close a relationship with the United States—provided that the Kremlin pays the right price by accepting Peking's terms for "normalization."

### Important Parcels

Peking's terms, as indicated in the recent Chinese message to Moscow, include an acceptance of the Soviet offer of a nonaggression treaty, in exchange for Soviet recognition of Chinese frontier claims. These are not the claims to huge tracts of Soviet territory in Siberia on which Moscow says, Peking has designs. What is at issue between the two countries are small but often strategically important parcels of land on both sides of the border.

But Moscow, which has repeatedly told the Chinese that it was willing to make "minor adjustments" on the frontier, turned them down flat this time. It is not even willing to talk until the Chinese give up their "preconditions." This new firmness in the Kremlin, which in the past was always the one to make the advances for reconciliation to China, became apparent almost as soon as Peking began to respond to the Soviet feelers.

The Kremlin's new tactic might well be based on the belief that the Peking faction which favors reconciliation is so strong that all Moscow has to do is wait a little longer—perhaps until Mao dies—to get far better terms than it could get now. Any such information, which Moscow might have got from its own intelligence sources inside China, could be easily bolstered by the evidence available between the lines of the Chinese press. An article in the Peking Red Flag, the main party journal, which recently catalogued Chinese leaders of 2,000 years ago for making territorial concessions to "the sarkap in the north" in order to avoid war, has now been followed by far more explicit articles about the issues in debate.

This time Red Flag has moved the "historical" debate to a more recent period, only 1,000 years back, when Emperor Wang An-shih wanted to defend the country against the perfidious "northerners" who bear an uncanny resemblance to the Russians of

today. Red Flag attacks with quite unhesitant venom the domestic challengers of Wang who "boasted the traitorous white flag" and wanted to abandon the borders to the enemy, believing that "there is no alternative to this course of action."

### An Alternative

There was an alternative, it maintains—to fight—and other articles describe in considerable detail the winning strategy that could be employed. This is the familiar Mao strategy of "turning the enemy deep," retreating before superior force but fighting all the time to "annihilate" his manpower and thus gradually changing "the balance of power." The strategic message is again conveyed in "historical" articles, dealing with the more recent war against Japan.

But again it is presented with so much animus, so heatedly, so repeatedly, as to make it clear that the leaders who are attacked for opposing Mao's strategy in those far-off days have their opposites in the Chinese leadership today. Other articles criticize the military for failing to obey the party, insist that the army must "absolutely" subordi-

nate itself to the party leadership and that "no change will be permitted" in this immutable principle. This makes it clear that the "peace" faction is to be found not only among the politicians but also in the army high command.

The opposite of "turning the enemy deep" is to fight him on the border, but there is no indication that this is how the Chinese leaders now under attack want to deal with the Russians. What they evidently want is to avoid war altogether and to let the Russians keep the areas in dispute, in order to strike a quick bargain in exchange for some long-term security guarantees. They even go so far, according to Red Flag, as to say that if these areas were to be abandoned by us promptly, the *hishia* (the ancient enemy) would feel grateful and peace would be assured in future years.

But to show weakness, to make concessions to appease the enemy, would only whet his appetite—or so Wang argued, according to Red Flag. Those who fell "on their knees" before the aggressor managed to secure only a "temporary" peace. Conciliation, said another article, "failed to prevent

aggression by the Hun." And yet another article inveighed against the "illusion" that there could be peace after the death of an emperor who has been repeatedly identified with Mao in the Chinese press.

### Moral of Story

The moral of the story, supported in the article on Wang by 57 historical footnotes, is that "since ancient times, states have perished because people sought peace on humiliating terms and accepted the domination of foreign powers." The article describes the "violent struggle" between Wang and the peace faction because, it says, this could help readers to distinguish between the policies of patriotism on the one hand, and national betrayal on the other, not only in the historical but also in the "contemporary" context. It could hardly have given a clearer exposition of the struggle taking place in Peking today.

After all this, it is little wonder that the Kremlin thinks it could get a better deal by waiting—and that Kissinger's journey to Peking was caught in the crosscurrents. Someone ought to have warned him. The evidence was there.

## Ford's 'Nice Guy' Leadership

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—President Ford's last news conference is an almost perfect illustration of his "struggle with himself in his new job. Confronted by devilish economic problems, he tried to say the American people should take the inflation, the recession and the energy crisis seriously, but not too seriously. It was a hard time, he suggested, and they shouldn't go fishing or go crazy. They should be sensible. They should sacrifice, but a big tax on gas, now supported by Henry Ford and General Motors, was probably too much.

There was something reassuring about his natural honesty, even when one answer seemed to contradict the next. He wanted the American people to do more, to sacrifice more, to cut down their consumption of gas, and turn down the lights. He said, maybe they were more willing to conserve energy than the President or the Congress were asking them to do, but they weren't doing enough voluntarily, and he didn't want to tax gas and oil to force them to do so.

"I have not been persuaded," he said, "that a 20-per-cent increase in the gas tax is the right answer. I was interested in the fact that the national economic council indicated that 91 per cent of the people agree with me [against a 20-cent-a-gallon tax on gasoline] and don't agree with the various people who are advocating this. I think I'm on pretty solid ground."

But he's not on solid ground. Not with the people who are looking for hard decisions to deal with the national economic problem, not with the other free nations that are looking to Washington for a lead in dealing with inflation and unemployment. Not

even with members of his own cabinet, who are privately and sometimes even openly lobbying for mandatory controls—gas taxes, auto-weight taxes, etc.—to achieve the President's own goal of reducing "our importation of oil from overseas by a million barrels a day."

The President was undoubtedly right to come out against the present pessimistic mood in the capital and the country. Washington is in the dumps and is talking rubbish about lottering down into another depression like the 1930s. The country is not in danger of a psychological depression, and this is what President Ford, quite properly, was leaving against.

The comparison between 1974 and 1932, which intrigues so many amateur historians around here, is bad history and dangerous economics. We had between 15 and 17 million unemployed in 1932—compared with five or six million now.

In the fall of 1932, 34 million men, women and children in America were without any income whatsoever. The GNP that year was \$41 billion and now we are in the trillions. Farmers were selling their wheat for less than 25 cents a bushel, and getting three cents a pound for their sugar.

Farmers were getting a dime a bushel for oats, and a nickel a pound for cotton and wool. The average weekly wage for people who were lucky enough to have jobs was a little over \$16. So President Ford was quite right to insist that we stop talking about 1974 in terms of the Depression of the early 1930s.

Still President Ford continues to sound like the old partisan leader on Capitol Hill, as if he

hadn't quite moved downtown to the White House and taken over the presidency. He talks about popularity polls as if they were a guide to leadership, and about his goals as if they had no connection to his policies.

More important, the gap between Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's public definition of the national energy problem and the President's definition of what should be done about it is wide and startling. In his recent speech at the University of Chicago, Kissinger talked about "discipline," not only in the United States but in all the oil-consuming countries; about reducing U.S. oil imports from seven million barrels a day to no more than one million barrels a day, and doing whatever was necessary to achieve these goals.

President Ford, however, without differing from this objective, insists on voluntary means of achieving it while conceding that the voluntary way is not working. In short, he is still talking in the White House like a political leader on Capitol Hill, insisting on his objectives but citing the popularity polls as a justification for his easy compromises.

In fairness, Mr. Ford has a dilemma: How to deal with the congenial pessimism of Washington, without resorting to outrageous optimism on both the economy and the strategic arms control agreement he has just negotiated with the Russians. His latest news conference merely brought all this to the fore. He is so honest that he disarms everybody who lived through the devious Nixon era, but he still has a problem. For he is counting on voluntary sacrifice to solve his economic problems, while conceding that it isn't really working, and insisting that he is not ready for compulsory controls.

Ford, the Republican leader in Congress, could fiddle with all this, but as President he will soon have to decide whether his voluntary system is working or not.

## Schmidt Says No. 1 Problem Is Economic

By Joseph Kraft

BONN—"I feel like a man preaching 'strong drink to the Salvation Army,' Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said when he visited Britain last weekend. The same phrase, judging by what he told me in an interview here in Bonn this week, applies to his visit to the United States, which begins today.

For the Chancellor—who is one of the tiny handful of truly strong leaders left in office—wants the United States to reassert its traditional economic leadership in the world. But it is a question whether he can convince an American administration, burdened by internal problems and grown accustomed to confusing diplomatic theatricals with international leadership.

As Mr. Schmidt sees matters, the No. 1 international problem is economic. There is "already a worldwide recession," he says. "The problem is to prevent it from becoming a worldwide depression."

The Chancellor does not see any single policy applicable for all countries. He thinks Britain, France and Italy—states primarily troubled by inflation—should follow restrictive economic policies.

### Unemployment

He thinks the United States and Germany, countries chiefly troubled by unemployment, should stimulate their economies. While he worried that the Ford administration was following too restrictive a policy, he now seems to believe that though the rhetoric may be restrictive the reality tends to spur business. "The dish is hot in the kitchen," he said of anti-inflation measures in America, "but cold by the time it gets to the table."

The Chancellor, however, does not believe any national policies can work without concerted action on oil. "Unless oil prices become stabilized and known and predictable," the Chancellor told me, "there will be so much uncertainty that recession will slip into depression."

When it comes to preventing the danger, Mr. Schmidt agrees with Secretary Kissinger that the oil-consuming countries first need to work out joint policies for conserving energy, developing replacement fuels and investing oil revenues. Only then should they sit down with the oil producers. "We cannot just have a meeting before Christmas based on good will and no homework," he said.

But he has reservations about Kissinger's most recent scheme for a special \$25-billion credit facility whereby oil revenues would be channeled to weaker countries. The Chancellor thinks too much of the liability will fall on the United States and West Germany. "The risks," he says, "ought to be shared by the oil producers, not borne exclusively by the healthy consuming countries."

Furthermore, the Chancellor is concerned that the Kissinger approach will concentrate on consumer cooperation to the point of never having a dialogue with the producers. "It worries me," Mr. Schmidt says, "that so little effort has been given to reach a meeting of minds between oil consumers and oil producers."

The Chancellor, accordingly, wants to mediate between the United States, which has concentrated on organizing the oil consumers, and President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, who has been calling for an immediate dialogue with the producers—a dialogue that would feature France, naturally, as arbiter between producers and consumers. I hope, the Chancellor says, to be a "bridge" between the French and the Americans on oil.

### Shooting Higher

In fact, the Chancellor is shooting much higher than that. He is not happy about an America which deals with international economic matters only as a kind of afterthought to détente and the Near East. He truly believes the economic problem has priority.

By trying to serve as "bridge" between Washington and France, the Chancellor is clearing the way for the United States to resume its traditional postwar role as the leader of the world economy. The test of his visit is whether President Ford and Secretary Kissinger will accept what truly is their primary international responsibility.

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PARIS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1974

Page 7

## 1s Price Fall Continues

## Sugar Broker Expelled By Paris Trade Group

PARIS, Dec. 4 (Reuters).—The guild of a Paris sugar-dealing company from France's main commodities market here today sightened nervousness on world sugar trading floors and pushed international prices down further. The announcement of the "sugar" expulsion came from the Paris Commodity Traders' Association amid reports of massive sales of several hundred million tons.

The Paris sugar market remained closed for the second successive day, as the association's hard grapple with the problem of how to meet the losses and reserve France's international status as a sugar-trading center. Until yesterday's decision to expel a white refined sugar seller, the market had been open for 10 days.

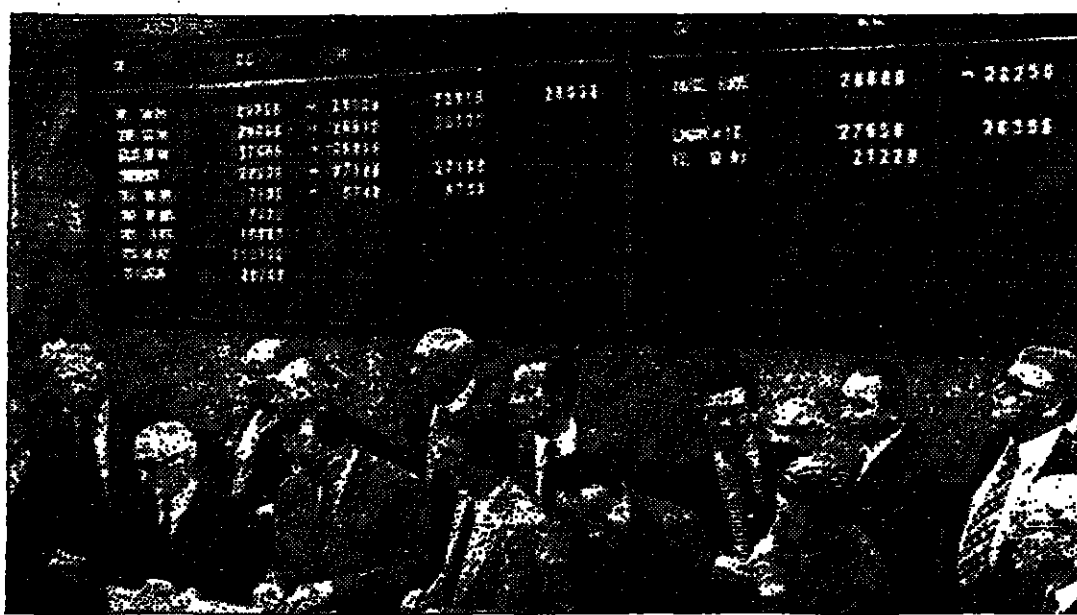
At the top end of the market, involving sugar for delivery next year, prices fell by as much as 1 per cent as dealers tried to load their holdings but failed to find a single buyer. The brokerage firm expelled was the Kaseg trading company, which yesterday had more than half of the total 3,000 outstanding contracts in the market. The company was expelled because of its inability to put up a stable cover guarantee re-

quired on speculative contracts, the traders' association said. The cover guarantees had recently been increased in a bid to control the flood of speculative funds pouring into the market from investors disillusioned with the poor state of the Paris stock market.

**London Price Drops**  
LONDON, Dec. 4 (AP-DJ).—The London daily price for raw sugar today dropped \$20 a long ton to \$480, continuing a two-week downturn from the record high of \$550 set on Nov. 21.

All terminal market prices remained limit down, seller. In New York, the March world sugar futures traded at 47.20 cents a pound, down the 3 cents daily limit for the ninth consecutive day.

**KEC Purchase Set**  
BRUSSELS, Dec. 4 (AP-DJ).—The Common Market has asked world sugar producers to name their price for the supply of 200,000 tons of the commodity to the EEC. Almost all of the imports will go to sugar-short Britain. The EEC, which recently guaranteed adequate sugar supplies for all nine member states, will accept the lowest offers made over the next week.



GLOOM—Faces are grim on Paris Bourse Wednesday as price of gold plunges again.

## South Africa May Cut Supply of Gold

PRETORIA, South Africa, Dec. 4 (AP).—South Africa might withhold more gold from the free market, Finance Minister Nicolaas Diederichs said today.

He was reacting to the U.S. Treasury announcement yesterday that it is to auction two million ounces of bullion on Jan. 6.

Mr. Diederichs said the country's gold sales policy would continue normally but "we shall consider our attitude in the light of developing circumstances."

"We in South Africa, as the world's greatest producers of gold, have never played the market in the sense that we deliberately withhold gold to increase the price," the minister said.

Mr. Diederichs said he did not believe the United States would continue selling gold from its official holdings as "they will realize that in the uncertain economic age it is not a wise thing to discard one of your most important assets."

"It does demonstrate American concern as to what level the gold price might reach after Jan. 1.

Because of this they have had to take this step to keep the price down," he said.

Mr. Diederichs added that he believes most of the two million ounces will remain in the United States.

**Dollar, Gold Decline**  
LONDON, Dec. 4 (AP-DJ).—The dollar's exchange rate and gold prices declined in Europe today with dealers in both markets reporting brisk turnover.

Gold declined to \$170.50 an ounce at the London morning fixing from \$183 yesterday afternoon before the Treasury announcement concerning gold sales.

Nevertheless, the price recovered to \$174.25 at the afternoon fixing and later rose to an average of \$174.75, down \$2.75 from the same time yesterday.

In Zurich, gold closed at \$174.25 down from \$183.25 yesterday, while in Paris it closed at \$177.66, down from \$187.93 yesterday.

The dollar dropped to 2.4780 marks from 2.5010, while declining proportionately more against the Swiss franc to 2.925 from 2.9250.

The rate also fell to a 1974 low against the French franc, declining to 4.6185 from 4.6235. Sterling rose to \$3.285 from \$3.2340.

**U.K. Car Exports Rise 36 Per Cent**  
LONDON, Dec. 4 (AP).—Britain's motor industry boosted its exports 36 per cent in October compared with the same month last year to \$188 million, according to official figures.

For the first 10 months of 1974 exports were up 17 per cent to a record \$1,534 billion, the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders reports.

On imports, the figures for October were up 5 per cent at \$63 million and the 10-month total was up 10 per cent at \$655 million.

**Norway's Payments Gap**  
OSLO, Dec. 4 (Reuters).—Norway's current account balance of payments deficit rose to 730 million crowns (\$136 million) in September from 260 million crowns in August but was lower than the 930-million deficit in September, 1973, the National Bureau of Statistics said today.

**Dutch Firms' Shares Rise On Arab Rumor**  
LONDON, Dec. 4 (AP-DJ).—Share prices of Dutch multinationals gained today on unconfirmed rumors that Arab oil producers might be planning to buy shares in Philips Lamp.

On the Amsterdam Stock Exchange Philips gained 0.90 guilder to 23.10, and shares of the electrical concern also rose in London and Paris.

Philips declined to comment on the rumors, but shares of Royal Dutch and Unilever also were higher, apparently in sympathy with the rise in Philips shares.

Philips shares in London have risen to 625 pence, up about 70 pence in two days. One broker, questioning the origin of the rumors, said it was possible that "somebody is trying to talk the shares up."

## IMF Warns Japan About Credit Crunch

TOKYO, Dec. 4 (Reuters).—The International Monetary Fund has advised Japan not to continue its present credit squeeze too far for fear of adversely affecting other nations, officials Japanese sources said today.

The advice was given during the annual consultations in Tokyo from Nov. 18 to 26 between IMF financial experts and senior Japanese officials on the state of the Japanese economy.

The sources said the IMF officials understood Japan was still combating inflation and that restrictive economic policies were required, but they pointed out the rise in Japan's wholesale prices appeared to be leveling in the past six months, while its balance of payments had been improving steadily.

The officials expressed fears that continuation of credit restrictions might cause an "overkill" of the Japanese economy, and were apprehensive such a situation could help Japan accumulate excessive foreign currency reserves, while many other nations were suffering deficits.

In other economic news, industry sources said Japanese stocks of color television sets reached a record 1.16 million in October because of a sharp decline in domestic sales which could not be offset by increased exports.

Domestic sales in October fell to 365,000, a drop of 41 per cent from 478,000 in September.

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## But Buyers See Slump's End in 1975

## U.S. Firms Cut Spending Plans

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (AP).—Business is slowing down plans for capacity expansion, the U.S. government reported today, clouding prospects for any strong economic recovery in the near future.

Spending on new capital facilities such as factories and machinery is the key to creation of new jobs and increased production to exert downward pressure on prices. So far in the slump, capital spending had been one of the strongest factors in the economy.

But the latest quarterly report from the Commerce Department showed that businessmen apparently are joining consumers in cutting back spending plans.

For the first half of next year, the department estimated capital spending will total an annual rate of \$118.8 billion, an increase of 8.5 per cent above the first half of this year, and 4 per cent above the last half of the year.

**Slower Growth**  
Although the total planned spending represents an increase, the rate of growth is below the 12.2-per-cent jump expected for all of this year. When compensation is made for the inflation that has eroded the buying power of the 1975 dollars, next year's plans would represent a drop in the actual volume of new equipment purchased, the department said.

In addition, capital expansion during the last half of this year also will show a real drop, despite increased spending.

In its last report in September, the Commerce Department projected capital spending equivalent to an annual rate of \$113 billion between July and September this year and \$116.2 billion in the last three months of the year.

Actual spending from July through September turned out to be 1 per cent higher, at \$113.99 billion, but the department revised downward by 1.5 per cent, to \$114.4 billion, business spending plans for the last three months of this year.

Industries which raised spending plans this year included the primary metal, chemical and petroleum industries. The transportation equipment, stone, clay, glass and paper industries trimmed back spending plans.

Next year's plans for expanded capital spending are mainly among nondurable goods industries such as paper, chemical and petroleum as well as airlines and gas utilities, the department said.

**End of Slump Seen**  
In another report today, purchasing managers said the recession should bottom out in the second half of 1975.

Until then, however, further deterioration of the economy is likely, according to a National Association of Purchasing Management Inc. survey.

Z. F. Andrews, an official of the trade group, said recession, rather than inflation, is now the nation's main problem.

Mr. Andrews said 52 per cent of purchasing agents believe prices will be stable or will decline in the first half of next year. Meanwhile unemployment is rising and "the government probably won't be able to keep unemployment below 7 per cent in 1975."

He said corporations are liquidating inventories at a rapid pace and many companies indicate they will start cancelling forward orders for supplies.

Shortages of key industrial materials "are beginning to disappear," but Mr. Andrews said demand is still there and when the economy heats up again shortages could reappear.

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**Big Board Prices End Mixed With Investors on Sidelines**  
NEW YORK, Dec. 4 (AP).—New York Stock Exchange prices closed mixed today with investors awaiting final results of the U.S. coal miners' contract vote.

While the Dow Jones industrial average tacked on 2.03 to 888.64, about 675 issues declined to 820 gains. At 3 o'clock the Dow was up 3.83.

Volume totaled 15.58 million shares compared with 15.62 million yesterday.

The market failed to rally on indications of approval of the coal contract both in early trading and late in the session. Brokers said that investors wanted certain news rather than indications. Final results are due tomorrow and some analysts said investors were aware that even if the coal strike ended soon, the economy would continue in a deepening recession.

Analysts added that some firmness was contributed to the market by Treasury Secretary William Simon's statement that a tax cut is "certainly" on the list of presidential economic options.

Alcoa was a big loser, dropping 3 3/4 to 37 1/8. Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette said it is telling clients to consider sale of the issue, citing in part the impact on Alcoa's earnings of increased bauxite taxes.

The brokerage house said it does not think Alcoa will have sufficient reserves to cover the fourth-quarter taxes. The problem could hurt earnings significantly, it added. Other brokers also were said to be bearish on the stock.

following news it will offer to exchange 10-per-cent debentures for one million common shares at the rate of \$16 principal debentures for each share.

Most gold mining issues recovered from yesterday's steep losses. Dome Mines gained 1/4 to 46. Homestake Mining ended up 2 5/8 to 43 5/8. ASA added 3 1/2 to 70 5/8 and Campbell Red Lake tacked on 1 7/8 to 30 3/4.

The rebound was attributed to a late upturn in bullion prices abroad.

The American Stock Exchange index closed down 0.22 to 61.37. The most active issue was Universal Resources, closing at 3 1/2, down 3/8.

In Chicago, liquidation, stop loss selling and scarcity of buyers produced sharp losses in farm commodity futures on the Board of Trade.

There were several limit declines. They included soybeans, at 20 cents a bushel, one corn option down the limit of 10 cents, soybean oil down 10 points, or 1 cent a pound, and one oats option down the limit of 6 cents.

**French Import Prices Up**  
PARIS, Dec. 4 (AP-DJ).—The price index of raw materials imported by France, based on international rates in pounds and dollars, rose 1 per cent in October to 198.0 from 183.9 in September, figures published today by the statistical institute showed. The index, based on 100 equalling 1965, compared with 197.3 in October last year.

**Belgian Workless Rate Set at 5.3% In Latest Month**  
BRUSSELS, Dec. 4 (Reuters).—Belgian unemployment rose to 125,000, or 6.3 per cent, of the active work force at the end of November from 116,000 a month earlier, and was 20,000 above the end-September level, the Economics Ministry said today.

The growth of partial unemployment also accelerated, indicating that the normal seasonal recovery in industrial output during the autumn had not sufficiently materialized. Its latest economic review said.

"The net decline in the national bank's 'synthetic curve' (economic indicator based on business forecasts) and its calculation of average order book positions leads us to envisage a continued deterioration during the first months of 1975," the ministry said.

Meanwhile, consumer prices continued to rise at a rate over 12 per cent annually.

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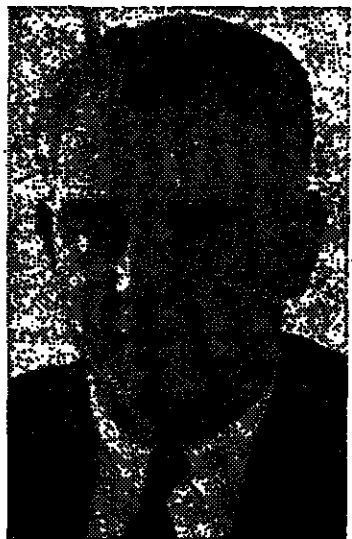
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## PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Brian McGillivray has been appointed to the new position of group co-ordinator, International National Freight Corp. Mr. McGillivray, who joined the INFC in 1971, has been managing director of its subsidiary, Tank-Sight Ltd., since 1972. As group co-ordinator, he will be responsible for the European and other international activities of the INFC.

M.P. Corrigan has been appointed vice-president, administration and finance, of Warner-Amber Europe. Mr. Corrigan was formerly vice-president, finance, of a European consumer products division of the Singer sewing machine company.

Peter Belmont, formerly of Banco Lar Brasileiro in Brazil, is joined Libra Bank Ltd. in London as general manager, finance.

Wobeco Holding Co. (Luxemburg) has elected Jeffrey Howles, resident and chief executive officer of the Wobeco Group as on Jan. 1, 1975. Mr. Howles was the group from Bank of Mexico, where he has been special vice-president and responsible for the bank's operations in Britain, Africa and Scandinavia.

The new financial director of ow Chemical Europe is Herbert Hagemeyer. His responsibilities include financial planning, treasury management, insurance and investor relations. Mr. Hagemeyer has served as treasurer of ow Europe since October 1973.

Made Dargel has been appointed to the new position of general

## Official Approval Seen in Merger Of Belgian Banks

BRUSSELS, Dec. 4 (AP-DJ).—Fusion plans of Banque de Bruxelles and Banque Lambert, two major Belgian banks, have been approved by the government and the country's banking commission, authoritative banking sources reported today.

There was no immediate confirmation available from the two banks, but spokesmen for both said there will be a press conference tomorrow afternoon.

If merged, the two would form a unit with a combined balance-sheet total of around 370 billion Belgian francs, close to that of Belgium's largest bank, Société Générale de Banque, which had a balance sheet total of 374.5 billion francs at the end of 1973.



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(Continued on next page.)

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